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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—After a brief interval the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An all-wise and merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquility and civil authority have been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States. In all the States civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer "obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings," and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous, and united people.

In my message of the 4th of December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occured to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. Courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance. The blockade had been removed, custom houses re-established, and the internal revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income Postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition of efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the high function of amending the Constitution and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our internecine struggle.

Having progressed thus far, the Executive Department found that it had accomplished nearly all that was within the scope of its constitutional authority. One thing, however, yet remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which, by the Constitution, are made the judges of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members; and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress.

In the meantime, the Executive Department—no other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued its efforts to perfect, as far as was practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States, and the Federal Government, extending from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial, revenue, and postal system of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction was ratified by the requisite number of States; and on the 18th day of December, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of the States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitutions so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; declared null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations erected for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection; and proceeded, in good faith, to the enactment of measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race.

Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation, and it was not until the close of the eighth month of the session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee, by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had engaged in rebellion. Ten States, more than one fourth of the whole number, remain without representation. The seats of fifty members of the House and twenty of the Senate are yet vacant—not by their own consent, not by a failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and removed serious cause for discontent on the part of the people of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation and yet be denied the right of representation.

It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution that each State shall have at least one representative, and that no State without its consent shall be deprived of equal suffrage in the Senate. These provisions were intended to secure to every State the right of representation in Congress, and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of the States shall be preserved in the Senate; that not even by an amendment of the constitution can any State without its consent be denied a voice in that branch of the National legislature. It is true, it has been assumed that the existence of the States was terminated by the rebellious acts of their inhabitants, and that the insurrection having been suppressed, they were thenceforward to be considered merely as conquered territories. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, have, however, with great distinctness and uniform consistency, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our Republican system and the professed objects of the war. Throughout the recent legislation of Congress, the undeniable fact makes itself apparent that these ten political communities are nothing less than States.

At the very commencement of the rebellion, each House declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not waged "on our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects were accomplished the war ought to cease." In some instances Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose people were in insurrection, as States, were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of twenty-millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by the act approved 5th August, 1861. Congress by the act of March 4, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence as States in the Union; and they have, for judicial purposes, been divided into districts, as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle is of course applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specially stated in the proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States, had in the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just grounds of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the power of legislation, for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each House is made the "judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," and may, "with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election, he may at once be admitted or rejected; or should there be any question as to his eligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to an appropriate committee. If admitted to a seat it must be on evidence satisfactory to the House of which he becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite legal and Constitutional qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed in the councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union, and the permanency of our form of Government, my convictions heretofore expressed have undergone no change, but on the contrary their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time. If the admission of loyal members to seats in Congress was wise a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right; if in the exact condition of these States at the present time it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger, the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

The Constitution makes it the duty of the President to recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall deem expedient. I know of no measure more imperatively demanded by every consideration of national interest, sound policy and equal justice, than the admission of loyal members from the unrepresented States. This would consummate the work of restoration, and exert a most salutary influence in the re-establishment of peace, harmony, and fraternal feeling. It would tend greatly to renew the confidence of the American people in the vigor and stability of their institutions. It would bind us together more closely as a nation, and enable us to show to the world the inherent and recuperative power of a Government founded upon the will of the people, and established upon the principles of liberty, justice and intelligence. Our increased strength and enhanced prosperity would irrefragibly demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments against free institutions drawn from our recent national disorders by the enemies of republican government. The admission of loyal members from the States now excluded from Congress, by allaying doubt and apprehension, would turn capital, now awaiting an opportunity for investment, into the channels of trade and industry. It would alleviate the present troubled condition of those States, and, by inducing emigration, aid in the settlement of fertile regions now uncultivated, and lead to an increased production of those staples which have added so greatly to the wealth of the nation and the commerce of the world. New fields of enterprise would be opened to our progressive people, and soon the devastations of war would be repaired, and all traces of our domestic differences effaced from the minds of our countrymen.

In our efforts to preserve "the unity of government which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious, lest, having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintegration, we resort to consolidation, and in the end absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations "The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all." "If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for" "it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed." Washington spoke these words to his countrymen, when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. "To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety," were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endear to his "countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety." Jackson held that the action of the General Government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our Government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved "by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as much as possible to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence; not in its control, but in its protection; not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper constitutional orbit." These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since withdrawn from the scenes of life, have left to their country the rich legacy of their example, their wisdom, and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and the laws.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as impost, are commended to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last annual message I expressed my general views upon these subjects. I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every department of the Government a system of rigid accountability, thorough retrenchment, and wise economy. With no exceptional nor unusual expenditures, the oppressive burdens of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith, and the legitimate and necessary wants of the Government.

The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased $941,902,537, and on the 31st of October, 1865, it amounted to $2,740,854 750. On the 31st day of October, 1866, it had been reduced to $2,551,310,006, the diminution, during a period of fourteen months, commencing September 1, 1865, and ending October 31, 1866, having been $206,-379,565. In the last annual report on the state of the finances, it was estimated that during the three-quarters of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, the debt would be increased $112,194,947. During that period, however, it was reduced $31,196,387, the receipts of the year having been $89,-905,905 more, and the expenditures $200,529,235 less than the estimates. Nothing could more clearly indicate than these statements the extent and availability of the national resources, and the rapidity and safety with which, under our form of government, great military and naval establishments can be disbanded, and expenses reduced from a war to a peace footing.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, the receipts were $558,032,620, and the expenditures $520,750,940, leaving an available surplus of $37,281,680. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1867, will be $475,061,386, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of $316,428,-078, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of $158,633,308. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $436,000,-000, and that the expenditures will be $350,247,641—showing an excess of $85,752,359 in favor of the Government. These estimated receipts may be diminished by a reduction of excise and import duties; but after all necessary reductions shall have been made, the revenue of the present and of following years will doubtless be sufficient to cover all legitimate charges upon the Treasury, and leave a large annual surplus to be applied to the payment of the principal of the debt. There seems now to be no good reason why taxes may not be reduced as the country advances in population and wealth, and yet the debt be extinguished within the next quarter of a century.

The report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of his Department during the past year. Few volunteers now remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be replaced by regular troops. The army has been promptly paid, carefully provided with medical treatment, well sheltered and subsisted, and is to be furnished with [illegible] arms. The military strength of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of volunteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores, and the retrenchment of expenditure. Sufficient war material to meet any emergency has been retained, and, from the disbanded volunteers standing ready to respond to the national call, large armies can be rapidly organized, equipped, and concentrated. Fortifications on the coast and frontier have received, or are being prepared for more powerful armaments; lake surveys and harbor and river improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Preparations have been made for the payment of the additional bounties authorized during the recent session of Congress, under such regulations as will protect the Government from fraud, and secure to the honorably discharged soldier the well-earned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More than six thousand maimed soldiers have received artificial limbs or other surgical apparatus; and forty-one national cemeteries, containing the remains of 104,526 Union soldiers, have already been established. The total estimate of military appropriations is $25,205,669.

It is stated in the report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of two hundred and seventy-eight vessels, armed with two thousand three hundred and fifty-one guns. Of these, one hundred and fifteen vessels, carrying one thousand and twenty-nine guns, are in commission, distributed chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is thirteen thousand six hundred. Great activity and vigilance have been displayed by all the squadrons, and their movements have been judiciously and efficiently arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce, and protect the rights and interests of our countrymen abroad. The vessels unemployed are undergoing repairs, or are laid up until their services may be required. Most of the iron clad fleet is at League Island, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a place which, until decisive action should be taken, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is important that a suitable public station should be provided for the iron-clad fleet. It is intended that these vessels shall be in proper condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the bill accepting League Island for naval purposes, which passed the House of Representatives at its last session, should receive final action at an early period, in order that there may be a suitable public station for this class of vessels, as well as a navy-yard of area sufficient for the wants of the service, on the Delaware river. The Naval Pension Fund amounts to $11,750,000, having been increased $2,750,000 during the year. The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June last were $13,324,526, and the estimates for the coming year amount to $23,568,436. Attention is invited to the condition of our seamen, and the importance of legislative measures for their relief and improvement. The suggestions in behalf of this deserving class of our fellow citizens are earnestly recommended to the favorable attention of Congress.

The report of the Postmaster General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and submits recommendations which deserve the consideration of Congress. The revenues of the Department for the year ending June 30, 1866, were $14,-386,986, and the expenditures $15,352,-079, showing an excess of the latter of $965,093. In anticipation of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress in the act approved July 28, 1866. Including the standing appropriation of $700,000 for free mail matter, as a legitimate portion of the revenues yet remaining unexpended, the actual deficiency for the past year is only $265,093—a sum within $51,141 of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1864. The decrease of revenue compared with the previous year was one and one-fifth per cent., and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the enlargement of the mail service in the South, was twelve per cent. On the 30th of June last there were in operation six thousand nine hundred and thirty mail routes, with an aggregate length of one hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twenty-one miles, an aggregate annual transportation of seventy one million eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and fourteen miles, and an aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures, of $8,410,184. The length of railroad routes is thirty-two thousand and ninety-two miles, and the annual transportation thirty million six hundred and nine thousand four hundred and sixty-seven miles. The length of steamboat routes is fourteen thousand three hundred and forty-six miles, and the annual transportaton three million four hundred and eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-two. The mail service is rapidly increasing throughout the whole country, and its steady extension in the Southern States indicates their constantly improving condition. The growing importance of the foreign service also merits attention. The Postoffice Department of Great Britain and our own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a new Postal Convention, which, it is believed, will prove eminently beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, inasmuch as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage to one-half the existing rates; a reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the British the United Kingdom; the establishment of uniform and reasonable charges for the sea and territorial transit of correspondence in closed mails; and an allowance to each Post Office Department of the right to use all mail communications established under the authority of the other for the dispatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mails, on the same terms as those applicable to the inhabitants of the country providing the means of transmission.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are committed to his supervision. During the last fiscal year, four million six hundred and twenty-nine thousand three hundred and twelve acres of public land were disposed of, one million eight hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and sixteen acres of which were entered under the homestead act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue, and not their rapid settlement, was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experience and earnest discussion have resulted in the conviction that the early development of our agricultural resources, and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast territory, are objects of far greater importance to the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highest bidder in open market. The pre-emption laws confer upon the pioneer who complies with the terms they impose the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of "unoffered lands" at the minimum price. The homestead enactments relieve the settler from the payment of purchase money, and secure him a permanent home, upon the condition of residence for a term of years. This liberal policy invites emigration from the old, and from the more crowded portions of the new world. Its propitious results are undoubted, and will be more signally manifested when time shall have given to it a wider development.

Congress has made liberal grants of public lands to corporations, in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the fund. The title to the land should not pass, by patent or otherwise, but remain in the Government and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Portions of them might then, from time to time, be conveyed to the corporation, but never in a greater ratio to the whole quantity embraced by the grant than the completed parts bear to the entire length of the projected improvement. This restriction would not operate to the prejudice of any undertaking conceived in good faith and executed with reasonable energy, as it is the settled practice to withdraw from market the lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thus to exclude the inception of a subsequent adverse right. A breach of the conditions which Congress may deem proper to impose should work a forfeiture of claim to the lands so withdrawn but unconveyed, and of title to the lands conveyed which remain unsold.

Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should no unforeseen causes of delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the period designated by Congress.

During the last fiscal year the amount paid to pensioners, including the expenses of disbursement, was thirteen million four hundred and fifty nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-six dollars; and fifty thousand one hundred and seventy-seven names were added to the pension rolls. The entire number of pensioners, June 30, 1866, was one hundred and twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-two. This fact furnishes melancholy and striking proof of the sacrifices made to vindicate the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, and to maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union. They impose upon us corresponding obligations. It is estimated that thirty-three million dollars will be required to meet the exigencies of this branch of the service during the next fiscal year.

Treaties have been concluded with the Indians who, enticed into armed opposition to our Government at the outbreak of the rebellion, have unconditionally submitted to our authority, and manifested an earnest desire for a renewal of friendly relations.

During the year ending September 30, 1866, eight thousand seven hundred and sixteen patents for useful inventions and designs were issued, and at that date the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent fund was two hundred and twenty-eight thousand and two hundred and ninety seven dollars.

As a subject upon which depends an immense amount of the production and commerce of the country, I recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the levees of the Mississippi river. It is a matter of national importance that early steps should be taken not only to add to the efficiency of these barriers against destructive inundations, but for the removal of all obstructions to the free and safe navigation of that great channel of trade and commerce.

The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is not entitled to that representation in the National Councils which, from our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits. It maintains peculiar relations to Congress, to whom the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive legislation over the seat of Government. Our fellow-citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confided to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our Territories, and no just reason is perceived why a delegate of their choice should not be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives. No mode seems so appropriate and effectual of enabling them to make known their peculiar condition and wants, and of securing the local legislation adapted to them. I therefore recommend the passage of a law authorizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a delegate, to be allowed the same right and privileges as a delegate representing a Territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the District are highly gratifying, and I trust that the efforts of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the national metropolis will receive the efficient and generous co-operation of Congress.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operation of his Department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage those States which, scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of domestic industry.

It is a subject of congratulation that no foreign combinations against our domestic peace and safety, or our legitimate influence among the nations, have been formed or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty and patriotism have increased at home, a more just consideration of our national character and rights have been manifested by foreign nations.

The entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph between the coast of Ireland and the Province of Newfoundland, is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that equal success will attend, and even greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two Continents through the Pacific Ocean by the projected line of telegraph between Kamschatka and the Russian Possessions in America.

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offenses, on condition of emigration to our country, has been communited to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed.

The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia, upon his escape from attempted assassination, have been presented to that humane and enlightened ruler, and received by him with expressions of graceful appreciation.

The Executive, warned of an attempt by Spanish American adventurers to induce the emigration of freedmen of the United States to a foreign country, protested against the project as one which, if consummated, would reduce them to a bondage even more oppressive than that from which they have just been relieved. Assurance has been received from the Government of the State in which the plan was matured, that the proceeding will meet neither its encouragement nor approval. It is a question worthy of your consideration, whether our laws upon this subject are adequate to the prevention or punishment of the crime thus meditated.

In the month of April last as Congress is aware, a friendly arrangement was made between the Emperor of France and the President of the United States for the withdrawal from Mexico of the French expeditionary military forces. This withdrawal was to be effected in three detachments, the first of which, it was understood, would leave Mexico in November, now past, the second in March next, and the third and last in November, 1867. Immediately upon the completion of the evacuation, the French Government was to assume the same attitude of non-intervention, in regard to Mexico, as is held by the Government of the United States. Repeated assurances have been given by the Emperor, since that agreement, that he would complete the promised evacuation within the period mentioned, or sooner.

It was reasonably expected that the proceedings thus contemplated would produce a crisis of great political interest in the Republic of Mexico. The newly appointed Minister of the United States, Mr. Campbell, was therefore sent forward, on the 9th day of November last, to assume his proper functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to that Republic. It was also thought expedient that he should be attended in the vicinity of Mexico by the Lieutenant General of the army of the United States, with the view of obtaining such information as might be important to determine the course to be pursued by the United States in re-establishing and maintaining necessary and proper intercourse with the Republic of Mexico. Deeply interested in the cause of liberty and humanity, it seemed an obvious duty on our part to exercise whatever influence we possessed for the restoration and permanent establishment in that country of a domestic and republican form of government.

Such was the condition of affairs in regard to Mexico, when, on the 22d of November last, official information was received from Paris that the Emperor of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in the month of November past, according to engagement, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing those forces in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation; and, so soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known its dissent to the Emperor of France.

I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject, and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico which will conform as nearly as practicable with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that, with the evacuation of Mexico by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious differences between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and people of France warrant a hope that the traditionary friendship between the two countries might in that case be renewed and permanently restored.

A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoilations committed on the high seas by the French authorities, in the exercise of a belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the Government of France with a proposition to defer settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims of citizens and subjects of both countries, arising out of the recent wars on this Continent, shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to direct the manner in which claims for indemnity by foreigners, as well as by citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjudicated and determined. I have no doubt that the subject of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient and proper time.

It is a matter of regret that no considerable advance has been made towards an adjustment of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects, in violation of international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. An entire change of ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament.—The attention of the new ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. The importance of an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated.—Whatever might be the wishes of the two Governments, it is manifest that good will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity, in the practice of good faith and neutrality, shall be restored between the respective nations.

On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American colonies was projected and attempted to be carried

[Continued on fourth page.]

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, 1866.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.
Hugh Lindsay, Associate Editor.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE MESSAGE.

We give the President's Message in full to-day. While the President is respectful towards Congress, he remains firm in the opinions expressed a year ago, with this difference: then he was determined to fight his battle with Congress within the lines of the party that elected him—now he recognizes the old leaders through whose influence the once great Democratic party was disgraced and made powerless, as his confidential advisers and friends. In such company he of course must go under. The Reeds, the Woodses, the Biglers, the Vallandighams, the Porters, the Morrisseys, all in sympathy with the rebels when our country was in danger of being destroyed, cannot save him. They have not yet repented of their sins against their God and their country—and the people will not be influenced to give them power, although thousands and hundreds of thousands of voters under their influence were as loyal and true to their country during the war as men of any other party.

The decisions by the people at the late elections were in favor of sustaining Congress as against the President's policy. Those decisions are *law*, and the people must obey. If Congress does not abuse its power the whole country will soon be prosperous and happy.

CONGRESS.

The whole country is now watching closely the proceedings of Congress. The first week's work is more of a confused mass than an indication that any certain line of policy will be pursued. Two much work has been cut out in a short time to expect close fits. Too many members are anxious to be heard—to do something. One thing looks possible, that every appointment made by the President, (unless to fill a vacancy) will be rejected by the Senate. As office is an important item in politics, the appointments of the President will most likely receive the early attention of Congressmen. We give in other propositions of members, and will endeavor to keep our readers posted up, in as brief space as possible, in the important business of the session. A large number of members and Senators will of course have to "blow off" before a vote on important questions can be taken, so that weeks may pass away before we can know the results of contests.

It Means Something.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the National Union Johnson Club of the Fifteenth Ward, Phila., Friday evening last, the following sentiments, among others, were unanimously adopted:

"When the majority in Congress deserted the principles upon which they were elected, and which caused the unhappy difference between them and the President, we, the National Union men of the Fifteenth Ward, determined to sustain President Johnson; but, in doing so, we did not agree to become the tools of the Democratic party and assist to restore it to power. Yet, in nearly every State in the Union the National Union men were simply used by the Democratic party to place the reins of government in their hands. Here, in Philadelphia, the claims of the original friends of President Johnson are ignored, and the worst class of Democrats placed in position."

PROF. HAGUE ON THAD. STEVENS.—Observing the arrival of Thad. Stevens at Washington on the 22d ult., and his announcement to the numerous friends who called upon him, that "he was rather conservative last winter, but that he intended to be a radical hereafter," called the *Astrologer's* attention to his Horoscope. Mr. Stevens speaks truly; he will be radical; his stars show it; he will be the blind and reckless leader of the blind, regardless of the quagmires in the path he treads, or attempts to lead his country. If Thaddeus Stevens is alive in 1869, he will not be in Congress. Even 1868 will tell against him, let who may be President. He had better make his will when he is in his right mind; that will not be when he dies. So say the stars which ruled at his birth. *But while he lives to travel the earth* there will be a continued ruffling of the political waters of his country, and those who happen to be his political associates and leagued together in opposition to a *civilized* reunion of States will fall with him, in the fall of 1868, and some of them before.

Moreover. THOMAS HAGUE.
No. 325, North 10th St., Phila.

BOLD PREDICTION.—We see that *Prof.* Hague, the Astrologist, predicts the release of Jeff. Davis, and has fixed *upon the day* that he will get his walking papers, the 14th of February, 1867. The men who had charge of the falling stars, appear to have missed a figure. We shall see now how near Hague will come in his calculation.

Reading matter on every page.

Pen and Scissor Items.

A woman's first duty—To take care of her baby. It is man's right to help her.

There are buried in the United States 341-670 Union soldiers in 41 national cemeteries.

A Jewish house, built two centuries before Christ, has been excavated entire in Syria.

It is said that the Michigan Democracy will pronounce in favor of universal suffrage throughout the Union.

The Prince of Wales has completed his twenty-fifth year. A slanderous cotemporary adds, it is the only thing complete about him.

A Mr. Bates, of Kentucky, 20 years of age, is seven feet eleven inches high, and still growing. He is the "baby" of 11 children.

A Frenchman has invented a something he calls port lumiere, which he says will enable the blind to see while using it. Can't see it.

The quantity of paper used every year in England represents a weight of two hundred and twenty millions of pounds.

Amusement for young ladies on a wet afternoon—Knitting their eyebrows. This employment might have been universal with them here on Saturday last.

Mr. Josh Billings remarks, and he ought to know: "It's dreadful easy to be a fool. A man may be one and not know it." Does this hit anybody?

A steel corset saved the life of a lady in Louisville who was accidentally shot by her son. That's the first instance where we have heard that they prolonged life.

H. W. Beecher is mortified that the robbers who lately ransacked his house stole none of his sermons. Those are treasures which thieves do not break through and steal.

The inventor of the rebel torpedo rams proposes to tell the Government all about those destructive contrivances. He ought to tell how many soldiers were killed by them.

New York has some thirty men of great wealth who are liberal patronizers of the beautiful in art. It is not said how many admire the beautiful in nature.

New York has 1000 book-keepers, 6000 merchants, 3500 laundresses, 1600 lawyers, 300,000 laboring men, and 100,000 school children. Doctors are not mentioned.

Horse thieves, robbers and murderers infest the frontiers of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, but detectives are here at work, and it is expected they will pick them all up.

In New York, recently, an elderly gentleman of sixty was united to a sweet damsel of sixteen. Both "moved in the highest circles." Can anybody tell who was the biggest fool?

Several of the most wealthy capitalists of Paris are prepared to invest their money in an ocean cable between France and the United States. Let us have the cable.

Brigham Young complains that the Gentiles are trying to bring Salt Lake City to the level of San Francisco, Boston and New York. What a pity Salt Lake city is improving!

A young lady of talent and beauty, Miss Bessie Bisbee, took a prominent part in the late Woman's Rights' Convention at Albany. She is going to be a busy bee in that sphere.

The Coast of Maine, according to a statement made by one of the engineers of the Coast Survey, when its indentations are followed, is longer than the Atlantic Cable.

Under the Ohio State liquor law, the seller of liquor is responsible for damages done by the party to whom he sells. A liquor vender last week had to pay $60 damages to a young man who had been beaten by a drunken crew

Revenge must be sweet to some people, for a New York lady has just announced that she "shall take the full contents of the law," upon certain parties who have been slandering her. We hope she will make a full dose.

The New Orleans Bulletin, edited by colored men, advocates the election of General Butler as the next candidate for President.—This is the "you-tickle-me, I'll-tickle-you" policy. General B isn't President yet.

A man who had won a fat turkey at a raffle, and whose wife was very inquisitive about the method of obtaining the turkey, satisfied her at last by the remark that the "Shakers" gave it to him. He ought to be made quake.

No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him. There is always work, and tools to work with, for those who will. Let no man deceive himself with the idea that he is created for anything ignoble.

What a glorious world this would be, if all its inhabitants could say with Shakspeare's shepherd, "Sir, I am a true laborer; I earn what I wear; envy no man's happiness; owe no man hate; glad of other men's good; and content with my farm."

An improvement in the plan of smelting iron has been made in the foundry of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. By this improvement, where it occupied before three hours in smelting a few hundred pounds, it is now accomplished in one hour.

The question of Sunday travel has for some time past been agitating the people of Georgia and the lower house of the legislature of that State has just passed a bill prohibiting railroad trains and steamboats from running on the first day of the week.

The San Francisco Bulletin states that the catch of codfish on the banks on the northwest coast this season not only demonstrated that California can supply their own market, but can become exporters of the article to less favored localities.

A clergyman, located somewhere in the benighted region called "Down East," asked a woman whom he had baptized, as she was coming out of the water, "how she felt in her mind?" and was considerably surprised to hear her answer warmly, "Bully."

Mobile savings bank collapsed the other day because the depositors withdrew the funds to attend a circus. That's worse than a young man spending all his savings on his "dear." Sich is life, that fools and their money are soon parted.

The Paris physicians report many serious cases of disease caused by steady work with sewing machines, and in other cities the attention of the physians has been called to the unhealthiness of this employment. If any are troubled with this species of "stitch" we advise them to not work so hard and steady.

Seven thousand dollars in gold and silver were recently found by an old hunter, buried in a keg, near the Mississippi river, below Wolf Island. The treasure is supposed to have belonged to some rebel who was killed during the war. Lucky hunter that.

Two parties of forty men each in Gorham, N. H., devoted two days to slaughtering all the game they could find. The match resulted in one side counting 7424, the other 6442, all whole game, besides 1,125 ears and tails, that did not count. One bear and one lynx were shot. Such is barbarity.

Anthracite coal in New York, last November, sold for $10,75 per full ton. This November it sells for $5. This is a hint to home dealers. By the way, isn't it queer that when things rise our traders know it immediately, but when they fall they don't want their customers to hear of it.

Representative Bingham, of Ohio, emphatically denies the truth of a paragraph extensively published that he was preparing articles against the President, on the ground of complicity in the assassination of the late President Lincoln. He says he never had such an idea, and therefore never so intimated

The Masonic jewels belonging to St. John's Lodge, at Newark, N. J., were stolen last week. These jewels have a historic value.—They were used by Gen. John L. Cummings, who was Master of the Lodge before the revolution. They were also loaned during the war to the Army Lodge, at Morristown, presided over by Washington, and were used on the initiation of Lafayette.

Isaac Taylor emigrated from England to Cleveland at an early age. He commenced by blacking boots, got a small farm in Michigan, engaged in the Wisconsin lumber trade and became rich. From his own experience of orphanhood, he formed the determination to found an orphan asylum. This his widow has just done. The endowment is nearly $150,000. The asylum is to be situated at Racine. He is another Stephen Girar.—Would that we had more like him.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 3, 1866.

The Senate and House were called to order at 12, m.

The President's message was received and read.

[The spirit and feeling of Senators and members can be judged by the following bills and resolutions offered:]

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented a bill to prevent the illegal appointment of officers of the United, States, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That no money shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States to any person who, having been nominated for any office and been rejected by the Senate, and subsequently appointed to that office by the President, for salary, fees, perquisites, or expenses accruing after the close of the session of the Senate during which his nomination was rejected; and if any person shall appoint, or sign, or prepare such appointment or commission, or if any person so rejected and reappointed shall hold or exercise the functions of the office from which he was rejected by the Senate, after the close of the session of the Senate at which he was rejected, or if any accounting or disbursing officer shall allow pay to any person so rejected any salary, fees, perquisites or expenses, accruing after the close of the session of the Senate at which he was rejected, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or at the discretion of the court shall be imprisoned not more than five years.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of all courts of the United States having jurisdiction of criminal offences to give this act specially in charge to grand juries organized in such courts.

The above was ordered to lie upon the table until the committees are appointed.

Mr. Eliot asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the thirteenth section of the act of July 17, 1862, which section authorizes the President to extend by proclamation to persons who may have participated in the rebellion pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions at such times and on such conditions, as he might deem expedient for the public welfare. The bill was introduced, read three times, and passed—yeas 111, nays 29.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to regulate removals from office. The first section provides that in all instances of appointments to office by the President, by and with advice and consent of the Senate, the power of removal shall be exercised only in concurrence with the Senate. In case of disability or misconduct of officers occurring during the recess of the Senate, it shall be lawful for the President to suspend the disabled or defaulting officer, and to designate some other person to perform the duties of the office until the Senate shall have an opportunity of acting. The President is to make a report of his action within ten days after the meeting of the Senate, and in case of the refusal of the Senate to concur in such suspension, the suspended officer shall at once resume the possession of his official functions as though the same had not been interrupted. Every person so nominated to the Senate and not confirmed, shall be incapable of holding any office under the United States for the term of three years after such rejection, unless two-thirds of the Senate relieve him from such disability. The bill was read twice and made the order of the day for Friday.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, offered the following:

Resolved, In response to that portion of the President's message that relates to those communities which claimed to be the Confederate States of America, that this House finds in the many acts of disloyalty which have transpired in those communities since its adjournment, as well as in the recent elections in the loyal States, additional reasons for insisting on the adoption of the pending constitutional amendment before it will consider the propriety of giving them Congressional representation.

Mr. Ancona, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.—yeas 32, nays 119.

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing territorial governments for the several districts of country within the jurisdiction of the United States formerly occupied by the once existing States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, and giving to all adult male inhabitants born within the limits of the United States, or duly naturalized and not participants in the late rebellion full, equal political right in such territorial governments. Adopted—yeas 107, nays 37.

Mr. Driggs, of Michigan, offered a resolution calling on the Postmaster General for information in regard to the removal and appointment of postmasters, etc., since the adjournment of last session. Laid over one day under the rule.

Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling on the President for like information in reference to all officers whose appointments the Senate is required to confirm, which was referred to the same committee.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dec. 4.—The Universal Suffrage Association of Louisiana, said to consist of thirteen men, has sent a delegation here with a series of resolutions addressed to Congress, in which they ask the impeachment and removal of Andrew Johnson, the abolishment of the present State government of Louisiana, and the establishment of a loyal Territorial government, with a military or provisional government therein. They also ask Congress to provide for a State government therein on the basis of universal suffrage, and also to establish universal suffrage throughout the United States.

Dec. 5.—The House had a two hours session to day, most of which was occupied by Mr. Williams, of Pittsburg, in a speech on a bill reported by him from the Judiciary Committee last session, to regulate the tenure of office. He claimed that Congress could regulate the entire question of removals and appointments, and that by the legislation provided by his bill, no removal from office could be made without the consent of the Senate. His remarks towards the close were severe on the President. A number of amendments were offered to perfect the bill, and it was then postponed until to-morrow. The indications are that it will pass by a very large majority.

In the Senate there was a debate on the bill, passed by the House on Monday, repealing the amnesty power of the President. It came up on a motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Chandler repeated his accusations against the President, and reasserted that pardons were sold on the streets by women of doubtful reputation. Mr. Dixon assumed the championship of the President, denied these charges, and asked Mr. Chandler for his proofs. Mr. Chandler replied that his authority was the Judge of one of the courts before whom testimony to the effect he had stated had been adduced. He referred undoubtedly to the trial of Lafayette C. Baker, ex-detective of the War Department, who was arraigned last summer by Mrs. Cobb on a charge of false imprisonment. The bill was finally referred.

Mr. Sumner introduced his resolutions on reconstruction, of which he gave notice yesterday, and they were ordered to be printed. They declare that all proceedings with a view to reconstruction originating in Executive power are in the nature of usurpation; that this usurpation becomes especially offensive when it sets aside the fundamental truths of our institutions; that it is shocking to common sense, when it undertakes to derive new governments from that hostile population which has just been engaged in armed rebellion, and that all Governments having such origin are necessarily illegal and void; and it is the duty of Congress to proceed with the work of reconstruction, and, to this end it must assume jurisdiction of the States lately in rebellion, except so far as that jurisdiction may have been already renounced, and it must recognize only the loyal and valid "Legislatures" as entitled to representation in Congress or to a voice in the adoption of constitutional amendments.

Senator Wade called up his joint resolution of last session, proposing to amend the Constitution of last session, by prohibiting the re election of President or Vice President of the United States. He made a brief and very temperate speech on the subject, not alluding directly to the present Executive, but taking the ground that all Presidents had of late used their patronage to secure re-election. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Dec. 5.—The Republican caucus to night was attended by nearly every member of the party from both Houses. The first business in order was the report of the Committee appointed at the last caucus, to recommend certain measures for the consideration of the caucus.

The Committee recommended first, the appointment of a special committee of three to go to New Orleans to investigate the facts connected with the riots of last summer. This was adopted with great applause and unanimity. Next came the recommendation for the Committee of three to investigate the circumstances attending the murder of three citizens of Maine in South Carolina. This looks foggy as reported by the Committee, but it was understood to have reference to some cause which when brought fully to light will implicate the President in some way. It was agreed to without dissent or inquiry, consequently our special caucus correspondent could not get at the particular points in the case.

It was recommended that the Committee on military affairs inquire into the truth of the allegations that men who were on the Pension roll of the United States army and navy in 1860, and who went into the rebel army and fought through the war, have been reinstated by order of the President or his agents and subordinates, on the pension rolls of the United States since the close of the war. (Great applause.)

It was agreed to pass a bill excluding from the Electoral College in 1868 all States not at that time represented in Congress. This was received with manifestations of great enthusiasm, and the applause it drew forth lasted several minutes.

The recommendation was for a committee of three to investigate what truth there was in the report that the President had restored lands forfeited by Act of Congress.

And lastly, it was agreed to pass a bill that no name should be placed on the roll of the Fortieth Congress of any State not represented in the present Congress. This drew forth more applause than ever.

Thus ended the real business of the caucus.

Advertising.

Few persons appreciate the value of liberal and extensive advertising. Yet it is one of the most powerful aids to the business man that can be conceived. For the benefit of those who can't see it, when the use of advertising is discussed, we give the following instance of its value: "The man who invented "Drake's Plantation Bitters," and invented the cabalistic sign—"S. T.—1860—X"—for them, and daubed it all over the world, has made an independent fortune. Lately he sold out his right in the invention (after having made as much money as he needed,) for $70,000. After the sale, he was to communicate the significance of the wonderful and world renowned hieroglyphics: "S. T.—1860—X."—Started Trade—1860—X dollars capital. And this is the fact. He started in business in 1860, with a capital of only ten dollars; and by dint of constant and persistent, and magnanimous advertising, he has amassed a princely fortune inside of a half dozen years."

☞German and English Almanacs for 1867, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf.

Diaries for 1867.

A fine assortment received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store. tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A Comfortable frame Dwelling house with six rooms, located in Washington street, Huntingdon, will be sold at private sale.

For further particulars call at MARCH & BRO'S store, Huntingdon, Pa. del2-tf

Notice.

THE undersigned, having purchased the interest of Thomas Simpson, has become sole proprietor of the Foundry in West Huntingdon. In entering upon the second year of business of this establishment, with increased facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of work in his line, he hopes still to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

del2-1t JAMES SIMPSON.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of James Clarke, deceased.]

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of John Thompson, administrator of the estate of James Clarke, late of the borough of Birmingham, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Benedict, Stewart & Lytle, in the borough of Huntingdon, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of JANUARY 1867, when and where all persons interested are required to be present, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund. P. M. LYTLE,

dec12 Auditor.

NEW LEATHER STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that, in connection with their TANNERY, they have just opened a splendid assortment of

Fine Leather,

Consisting in part of

FRENCH CALF-SKIN, KIP, MORROCCO, LININGS, BINDINGS, SOLE, UPPER, HARNESS, SKIRTING, &c.,

Together with a general assortment of FINDINGS.

The trade is invited to call and examine our stock.

Store on HILL street, two doors west of the Presbyterian church.

The highest price paid for hide and bark.

Huntingdon, Dec. 12-3m C. H. MILLER & SON.

WEST HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.

JAMES SIMPSON,

Iron Founder,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Manufacturer of all kinds of work in his line, among which the

FARMER

Will find Threshing Machines, Plows, Sled soles, Kettles, &c. The

BLACKSMITH

Will find Round Mandrils, hollow Anvils, block and roller Tire benders, Tire irons, sled and sleigh soles, Wagon boxes, &c. The

MILL-OWNER

Can have all kinds of Machinery. The

BUILDER

Can have door and window sills and Lintels, sash weights cellar window grates, all sizes, porch stands, armor for rain spouts, chimney caps, pavement castings, for coal and wood cellars, heaters for warming private dwellings and public buildings, doors and frames for bake ovens, iron railing for verandahs, porticoes, balconies, and fences of all kinds.

Particular attention paid to fencing grave lots. Everybody can have threshing machine, plow and stove repairs and all kinds of iron and brass castings.

del2-6m JAMES SIMPSON.

PUBLIC SALE OF *VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.*

The undersigned, acting on behalf of the heirs of John H. Stonebraker, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, in FRANKLIN township,

On Friday, the 28th of December, 1866,

at one o'clock, P. M., the following real estate:

The Homestead Tract, containing 24 acres, situated on Spruce Creek, at Colerain Forges, three miles from station on Penn'a Railroad, having good turnpike thereto.—Erected thereon is a large two-story

DWELLING HOUSE,

fronts 38x36 feet, L's 18 feet, one barn 34x22 feet, one Potter Shop, with kiln and all necessary appurtenance for manufacturing earthenware. This land is of good quality, adapted to farming purposes, and has on it an orchard of about 80 young trees, grafted fruit. In addition to these, there are about 150 choice plum, pear, cherry, apricot, and peach trees, and a number of grape vines, all of the best quality of fruit.

ALSO, a tract of timber land, containing 10 acres, situated one-fourth of a mile from the above property, between Spruce Creek and Tussey Mountain.

All the above mentioned property easy of access.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, at Altoona, or of Wm. Bice, at present occupying the premises.

Terms made known on day of sale. STONEBRAKER.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

[Estate of William Stewart, deceased.]

By virtue of a pluries order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises,

On Thursday, December 27, 1866,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that certain

LIMESTONE FARM

situated in Barree township, Huntingdon co., Pa., adjoining lands of James Ewing, William Brenner's heirs, Sam'l Silknitter, and others, containing 256 ACRES and 20 perches, nett measure, about 120 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance being well timbered with chestnut, chestnut oak, and walnut.

The improvements are a two story and a half DWELLING HOUSE, having eight rooms and a cellar, a large frame Bank Barn, with corn crib and Wagon Shed attached, smoke house, spring house, and a never failing spring of good water within two rods of the Dwelling house, and a stream of running water in the Barnyard. This desirable farm is situated within nine miles of the Penna. railroad at Petersburg, and within one-half mile of the schools, churches, and post office at Manor Hill, and in the best wheat growing portion of Shaver's Creek Valley. The crop in the ground reserved, and possession will be given on the 1st of April, 1867. The property will be sold entire or in separate parcels as may best suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

WILLIAM STEWART,
Adm'r de bon non cum test. an. of Wm. Stewart, dec'd

de13-2t

FREE TO EVERYBODY!

A LARGE 6 pp. Catalogue, teaching how to remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, Sallowness, Eruptions and all impurities of the skin. How to force Whiskers, restore, curl and beautify the hair; renew the age, cure Drunkenness, Nervous Debility, and other useful and valuable information, Everybody send for it. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, 235 River Street, Troy, New York.

Dec. 4, '66-4t*.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the TANNING BUSINESS, under the firm name of Bauman Bros. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by A. H. BAUMAN, who will settle the business of the late firm.

A. H. BAUMAN,
G. M. BAUMAN.

Mapleton, Nov. 28, 1866-3t

Dissolution of Partnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wm. Lewis & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th inst. The book accounts will be settled by Wm. Lewis, who will pay all claims against, and collect all moneys due the firm. WM. LEWIS & CO.

Huntingdon, Nov. 20, 1866.

The business will be continued by the undersigned.—A full stock of choice GROCERIES, and other articles for family use, kept constantly on hand for the accommodation of all who may favor him with their patronage. A share of patronage solicited.

Nov20,1866-4t WM. LEWIS.

AGENTS WANTED.
BARTLETT
SEWING MACHINES.
Fully Licensed. Exclusive territory given.
Pay from $50 to $200 per month. For terms, Illustrated Circulars, &c., address with stamp, either office.
PACK BROTHERS, Gen'l Agents,
614 Chestnut St., Phila., Penn.
221 Summit St., Toledo, O.
$25.00
AGENTS WANTED.

November 28, 1866-3m.

Agents Wanted

FOR THE MOST POPULAR

And best selling Subscription Books Published.

We are the most extensive publishers in the United States, (having six houses,) and therefore can afford to sell books cheaper and pay agents a more liberal commission than any other company.

Our books do not pass through the hands of General Agents, (as nearly all other subscription works do,) therefore we are enabled to give our canvassers the extra per cent. which is usually allowed to general agents. Experienced canvassers will see the advantages of dealing directly with the publishers.

Our series embraces the most popular works on all subjects of importance, and is selling rapidly both North and South.

Old agents, and all others, who want the best paying agencies, will please send for circulars and see our terms, and compare them and the character of our works with those of other publishers. Address,

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass., Cincinnati, Ohio, no28-4t Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., or Richmond, Va.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Huntingdon will allow a reasonable rate of interest on money left on deposite for three months or longer.

se19-3m G. W. GARRETTSON, Cashier.

NOW IS THE TIME

TO BUY

MEAT CUTTERS

AND

STUFFERS,

STOVES,

Coal Buckets,

Hot Air Registers for Ceilings, &c.,

SKATES,

Of the Best New York Styles,

New Patent Lanterns,

LAMPS and OIL,

THE GREAT

"CHAMPION"

IMPROVED

COG WHEEL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

PATENT

LINE HOLDERS,

For Teamsters and Carriage

DRIVERS,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

For any or all

of the above

GO TO

JAS. A. BROWN'S

NEW METROPOLITAN

HARDWARE STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

SALES.

NOTICE

IS hereby given in accordance with the 18th section of the act of Assembly approved the 18th day of July, A. D. 1865, that the stock (or so much thereof as is sufficient to pay all assessments together with the costs of advertising and sale) of such of the stockholders of the Porter Island Oil Company as have not paid the 3d and 4th assessments or either of them, will be sold by public outcry, at the JACKSON HOUSE in the borough of Huntingdon, Pa., on the 26th day of DECEMBER, A. D. 1866, at ten o'clock, a. m.

The amount of the 3d assessment is five cents per share and the amount of the 4th assessment is three 302-431 cents per share. W. McK. WILLIAMSON,

Huntingdon, Dec 5-3t Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers at private sale, the following properties:

A HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by William Stewart, on Allegheny street, in the borough of HUNTINGDON. Terms: One-fourth in hand and residue in three equal annual payments with interest.

A TRACT OF LAND

In WALKER township, part of the "Reynolds Farm" containing 33 acres, having a fine young orchard thereon. Terms made known on application to

WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.

Huntingdon, Dec 2-4t

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A LOG HOUSE, 1½ stories, a frame blacksmith shop, and four acres of ground, in Jackson township, within two miles of McAvoy's Fort, will be sold at private sale. There is a good orchard of all kinds of fruit, good well of water, stable and other outbuildings on the premises.

Application to be made to SARAH THOMPSON on the premises. oc31-6t*

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers have some lots in the town of Grantsville, or Marklesburg station, which they will sell at low price, from $30 to $100. All who desire a good healthy location to build would do well to call upon them soon at their store, and secure for themselves lots at low prices.

Grantsville, my16. BOYER & GARNER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Samuel Foust, dec'd.]

The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute the balance on the administration account of Jacob Foust, administrator of Samuel Foust, late of Shirley township, deceased, will attend at the office of Scott, Brown & Bailey, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of DECEMBER, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund will present them or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

no28 JNO. M. BAILEY, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Samuel D. Myton, dec'd.]

The undersigned having been appointed Auditor, to distribute the balance in the hands of David Berrick and A. B. Cunningham, administrators of Samuel D. Myton, deceased; all persons interested in said fund will take notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Scott, Brown & Bailey, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of DECEMBER, 1866, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day. SAM'L. T. BROWN,

no28 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Simon Gratz, deceased.]

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Simon Gratz, executor of the last will of Simon Gratz, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased; all persons interested in said fund will take notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Scott, Brown & Bailey, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of DECEMBER, 1866, at one o'clock, P. M., of said day.

SAM'L. T. BROWN,

no28 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Benjamin F. States and Rebecca States his wife, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice tha the will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 22d day of DECEMBER, next, A. D., 1866, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.

no28 THEO. H. CREMER Auditor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

[Estate of Thomas Wilson, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary, on the estate of Thomas Wilson, late of Barree township, Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

nov21-6t* LEE T. WILSON,
JESSE P. WILSON.

First National Store.

ROHM & MILLER

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AND ARE NOW OPENING AT THEIR

New Store

A GREAT VARIETY OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

Wood and Willow-ware,

Boots and Shoes, &c.

CALL AND SEE THEM

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

CORNER OF THE DIAMOND,

(FISHERS' OLD STAND,)

OPPOSITE LEWIS' BOOK STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

December 5, 1866

CHEAP GROCERY STORE.

Z. YENTER,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE undersigned offers for the inspection and purchase of customers a large and assorted stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c. He feels satisfied they can be accomodated with anything in his line. His prices are low, and his stock fresh and good. He keeps the best of

SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEAS, SPICES, SALT,
TOBACCO & SEGARS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS & CAPS, &c.

ALSO—

HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, MOLASSES, OILS, VINEGAR, FISH, CHEESE, FLOUR RICE, And NOTIONS of every kind.

A select stock of DRY GOODS, together with QUEENSWARE, and all other articles kept in a well regulated establishment for sale at reasonable prices.

☞ His store is on Hill street, nearly opposite the Bank, and in the room formerly occupied by D. Grove. Call and examine. Z. YENTER.

Huntingdon, oc. 31, 1866

READ AND BE POSTED!

TO THE NEWLY MARRIED

AND ALL IN WANT OF

New Furniture, &c.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DINING AND BREAKFAST TABLES,
BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,

Windsor and cane seat chairs, cupboards, gilt and rosewood moulding for mirror and picture frames, and a variety of articles not mentioned, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.

He is also agent for the well known Bailey & Decamp patent spring Bed Bottom.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Work and sales room on Hill street, near Smith, one door west of Yenter's store. JAMES HIGGINS.

Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1866

JOHN BARE, W. H. WOODS, P. M. BARE, W. P. M'LAUGHLIN

JOHN BARE, & CO., Bankers,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers & others. Interest allowed on Deposits. All kinds of Securities, bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities. Collections made on all points.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return with interest.

Oct. 17, 1866-tf.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, 1866.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To Subscribers.

Those subscribers receiving a paper marked with a † before the name will understand that the time for which they subscribed is up. If they wish the paper continued they will renew their subscription through the mail or otherwise. tf.

Local Advertisements.

Advertisements (puffs or notices) published in local columns at ten cents a line single insertion, counting seven words to a line. tf.

Brief Items.

—Our "little friend's" communication will appear next week.

—David Leamer shot a she bear and her two cubs on the mountain near Beaver Dam, Blair county, on Friday.

—The weather has been very changeable for the past few days. The wonder is when are we going to have *that* "severe winter" prognosticated.

—Pork sold in this place last week at 8 cts. per pound. We think speculators "counted without their host" in this commodity this season.

—On account of the decline of Gold March & Bro. have reduced their price of Goods. A new stock just received. Give them a call.

—Our young and clever friend Jno. A. Willoughby returned last week from Colorado territory. We are pleased to note that he has met with success. He intends returning, and we hope him continued good luck.

—C. H. Miller & Son have opened out a new leather store, in connection with their tannery, two doors west of the Presbyterian church in this place, and will be pleased to receive the patronage of the trade.

—The gentleman cow is to continue public property. A motion before Council on Saturday night to sell him was defeated. If report be true, he is a b'hoy, and is not particular where he goes in for something to eat.

—A fire was discovered about eleven o'clock on Monday night of last week in the wash house, in the rear of the jail, in this place. The flames were extinguished before any great damage was inflicted. The fire originated from hot ashes having been thrown in the ash-box.

—We understand that a party in this place have purchased the effects of the Shirleysburg *Herald* office, and intend starting a paper at Mt. Union, this county. There appears to be truth in rumor, if we can judge from the fact that the *Herald* has not come to us for several weeks.

—We were in error last week in stating that the dedication of the new colored church in this place would be on Friday, the 14th. The church will be dedicated on Sunday next, the 16th, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by Bishop Williams. Our citizens are invited and expected to contribute liberally.

—The Huntingdon Brass Cornet and the Bell Ringers' Silver Cornet Bands gave a public musical entertainment in front of the Exchange Hotel, to a large crowd, Saturday evening last. Both bands showed to advantage, our boys not being in the least behind their worthy competitors. By the by, *oughtn't* the Huntingdon Band to have silver instruments?

—The "immortal philosopher J. N." paid a visit last week to Jeff. Davis, located at Fortress Monroe. After expounding his theory to him for a short time, and endeavoring to "lift the veil and remove the pressure" he was conducted unceremoniously from His Majesty (?) Davis' presence. He has had the satisfaction of seeing his views extensively published.

—Mr. Ash Miller, the new postmaster at this place, has removed the post office to the old Broad Top corner.—This is not a very convenient or desirable locality, but the successive proprietors of that untenable position are obliged to move it wherever they can find room. Our citizens would not suffer, nor postmasters either, if we had a permanent post-office. We don't believe in rotary post-offices.

—The building of a Town Hall is again all the talk with those of our citizens who were badly disappointed in not hearing the Peak Family performance. When the foundation of the building is ready for the brick we will let our readers know that they may go and see. Huntingdon should have a good market house and town hall. Make them the questions at the spring elections.

—Disappointed—The Peak Family of Bell Ringers, and our citizens generally. When the company arrived here on Friday they discovered that the County Commissioners had passed a resolution closing the Court Room against all shows or exhibitions. We suppose there would be no objections to occupying the room occasionally for the amusement of our citizens if it was possible to keep mischievous boys and young men from damaging the furniture and taking charge generally of the room when occupied for such purpose.

Revenue Stamps

Can again be had at Lewis' Book Store. Orders by mail shall receive prompt attention.

The Troubles of a Troupe.

In our last week's issue we announced that the Peak and Berger Family of Bell Ringers would give an entertainment in the Court House, on Friday and Saturday evenings. The troupe came, saw, but did not conquer, as will be seen hereafter. The first thing to be done was to fit up the Court Room for the exhibition, and accordingly they went to the Clerk for the keys, but he informed them of the determination of the Commissioners not to let any thing of a public nature within the Room. Then the fun commenced. All the Bell Ringers were here, and the question was to leave or not to leave. Fortunately, or unfortunately, some of our citizens interested themselves in behalf of the troupe, and one or two were persuaded to penetrate Oneida township, about five miles in the country, and endeavor to get the consent of the Chief of Commissioners, Mr. Jacob Miller. The earnest solicitation of our citizens and the liberality of the troupe had no effect on the resolute firmness of Jacob. The party returned and informed the citizens that the troupe could not exhibit in the Court House that evening—Friday. The next day, renewed efforts were made to shake the indomitable determination of Mr. Miller, and notwithstanding the other two commissioners had been telegraphed for and had partially consented, Mr. Miller would not yield. The troupe thinking all efforts useless in convincing "such a man," after a little further prospecting, concluded to leave the town, without giving a concert. This occurrence elicited a great deal of discussion amongst our citizens. The sympathy was about equally divided between the troupe and Mr. Miller. All regretted however that the troupe could not give their entertainment, and had met with such a disappointment, while not a few admired the "heroic valor" of Mr. Miller. We are with the class that are sorry the troupe was disappointed and yet give credit to Mr. Miller, for arousing such a degree of agitation on the subject of erecting a town-hall. It is now certain that the Court House will not be used hereafter for entertainments, and if our people must enjoy themselves and be on a par with other towns, we say they should have a hall. We have discussed this subject heretofore in our columns and the recent event has only confirmed our convictions. Let us have a Hall, and further difficulty will be avoided.

The Swiss Bell Ringers.

The anticipations and hopes of poor humanity are constantly subject to disappointment. This deplorable fact has been obviously demonstrated here by the County Commissioners refusing our Court House to the Troupe of Swiss Bell Ringers, when we were all on the *qui vive* to hear. While thus musing rather dependingly in our sanctum on the frailty of our hopes a happy thought struck us, and with all dispatch we hastened to S. E. Henry & Co's Mammoth Store, where they constantly keep an endless variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Ladies Furs, Cloaks and Shawls, Cedarware, Queensware, &c., &c. And being satisfied that we could not ask the gentlemanly proprietors for any thing but what they could promptly furnish, we quietly bought a "penny whistle" for *our oldest Boy*, and wended our way home moralizing thus, "Life is real, life is earnest," &c., &c.

"Sold."

Some days ago we were invited to call at the depot of a traveling store for cheap goods. Many of our citizens, as usual, patronized the concern, purchased freely, and afterwards some of them learned that they had been purchasing goods furnished by a regular dealer in this place. Of course the traveling merchant had to have a profit and it came off his customers who thought they were buying cheaper from him than they could from the home merchant who furnished the goods. Some people deserve to be "sold" occasionally, especially the few who are always ready to receive, but seldom, if ever, feel inclined to bestow favors. The true rule to adhere to, to build up your town and its citizens, is to deal with your citizens for everything you want, if it is possible you can be accommodated as well, or nearly so, by giving them the preference.

New Temperance Paper.

We received the first number of the *Leader*, a new temperance paper published at Hollidaysburg, Blair county, by John H. Keatley, Esq. It is a folio, seven columns to a page, and shows signs of mechanical taste as well as editorial ability. We hope the editor success, and to insure success to a worthy object of this nature, those in favor of the temperance cause, whether in Orders or not, should patronize it liberally. The terms of the paper are $2,00 a year for single copy, and $1,50 for clubs of ten or more.

Who Can Beat It.

Mr. David W. Waldsmith, of Oneida township, raised the past season on a twelfth part of an acre, potatoes worth $12, and turnips worth $28,20—$40,00. That's good farming. Can it be beat?

☞Hon. A. A. Barker will please accept our thanks for several volumes of valuable documents.

☞In demand, warm overcoats and the place to select one is from H. Roman's large stock. *

☞Read new advertisements.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A Sad Accident.

A sad accident occurred about a mile below Tipton, Blair County, Thursday Dec. 6th. The particulars are as follows. As Mr. Wm. McClelland, Sr., an old and respected citizen of this vicinity was returning to his home, from a neighbors, where he had been butchering, he was walking on the South track when a freight train came along with several of the hind cars uncoupled following a few rods behind. Mr. McClelland stepped off the track to let it pass, but being hard of hearing and supposing all the train had passed, he stepped on again as the latter part of the train reached him, which knocked him down. The cars passing over him, cut off part of his right foot, and otherwise horribly mangling him, causing instant death. The deceased was 67 years of age, and leaves a large family to mourn his sudden death.

A Boy Killed.

On Wednesday night, the 28th ult., about ten o'clock, a row took place among the boys employed at the rolling mill of B. M. Johnston, in this place. The watchman had put John Jones, aged 13 years, to watch the other boys. Milton Stevens, aged 16 years, son of Benjamin Stevens, took a piece of brass casting and concealed it. Jones reported the fact to the watchman, who made Stevens show him where he had concealed it. Stevens then attacked Jones, and said he would whip him, for telling on him. Jones told him he could whip him, but if he undertook it, he would hit him. As Stevens approached him, Jones threw a small piece of iron at him which struck him in the temple, causing his death in a few minutes.—*Hollidaysburgh Whig.*

Free Lecture.

Gen. Frazer, President of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, has been delivering in various portions of the State a lecture on Education and the Agricultural College, which is very highly spoken of. He will lecture in the Court House, in this place, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 18th, at 7 o'clock. Lecture free.

Railroad Accident.

On Friday night last, B. L. Buckley of Altoona, engaged as a brakeman on a freight train, fell from the cars in the vicinity of Mapleton Station, was run over and instantly killed. His remains were taken to Altoona. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his untimely loss.

"ONCE used they recommend themselves," the Teas and Coffees sold at Lewis' Family Grocery.

PRIME Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Citrons, &c., &c., for sale at Lewis' Family Grocery.

EXTRA Buckwheat Flour and Corn Meal for sale at Lewis' Family Grocery.

HENRY HARPER,

520 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Has a large stock of FINE

WATCHES,

FINE GOLD JEWELRY,

SOLID SILVER WARE,

and SILVER PLATED WARE,

Suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents

nov13,1866–2m

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1866.

The following were the prices in market this morning: Apples, 25 to 40c per half peck; butter, 45 to 60c per lb; chickens, 19 to 22c per lb; cranberries, 16 to 18c per quart; cabbage, 5 to 10c per head; celery, 5 to 10c per bunch; ducks, 23c per lb; eggs, 42 to 50c per doz; geese, 15c per lb; hominy, 12c per quart, lard, 20c per lb; potatoes, 20 to 25c per half peck; pumpkins, 10 to 25c each; onions, 12 to 18c per half peck; roast beef, 23 to 25c per lb; sirloin steaks, 28 to 30c per lb; mutton, 8 to 20c per lb; pork 14 to 20c per lb; partridges, 40 to 50c per pair; rabbits, 25c per pair; squirrels, 60 to 65c per pair; sausages, 16 to 22c per lb; turnips, 10 to 20c per half peck; turkeys, 23 to 25c per lb; and veal, 8 to 18c per lb.

WHOLESALE MARKET.

Family Flour, $11,50 @ 13,50; Extra, $9, @ 10,50; Superfine, $8,50; Fancy brands, $14 @ 15,50; Rye Flour, $7,25; Extra White Wheat, $3,20 @ 3,30; Fair Prime Red, $2,85; Rye, $1,30 @ 1,40; New Corn, 95 cts. @ $1,00; Old Corn, $1,15; Oats, 56 cts. Barley, $1,32; Cloverseed, $9,50 @ 10,25; Timothy, $3,50; Flaxseed, $3,15.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 8, 1866.

Flour, $11,70 to 12,50 as to quality. Wheat, $2,50 to 2,60. Corn, 93c to $1. Rye, 1,20 to 1,30. Oats, 48 to 50

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. E. HENRY & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Superfine Flour ₱ bl	$13,50	Flaxseed ₱ lb	$2,75
Extra flour	14,00	Hops ₱ lb	40 @ 60
Family Flour	14,00	Ham	25
Apple Butter ₱ gallon	1,25	Hay ₱ ton	14,00
Barley	80	Lard	15
Butter	35	Large Onions ₱ bus	1,25
Buckwheat	90	Mixed Chop	2,00
Buckwheat Meal ₱ cwt.	3,75	Oats	60
Bran ₱ cwt	1,25	Potatoes ₱ bus	75
Brooms ₱ doz	3,00@4,50	Plaster per ton	10,00
Beeswax ₱ lb	30	Rags ₱ lb	4
Beans ₱ bus	2,00	Rye	1,00
Cloverseed ₱ 64 lbs	8,00	Rye Chop ₱ cwt	2,00
Chickens	20 to 25	Rye Straw ₱ bundle	10
Country Soap	10	Shorts ₱ cwt	1,70
Corn	80	Shoulder	20
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	2,00	Sides	25
Dried Apples ₱ lb	2,50	Tallow	10 @ 12
Dried Cherries ₱ quart	10	Timothy	4,00
Dried Peaches ₱ lb	18 to 25	Turkeys	75 @ 1,50
Dried Beef	35	Wheat (red)	2,55
Eggs	25	Wheat White	2,80
Feathers ₱ lb	90	Wool ₱ lb	45

MONEY!

ECONOMY IS MONEY SAVED!

The subscriber is permanently located in Huntingdon, and is prepared to purchase, or repair in the best style, and expeditiously, broken

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

All articles intrusted to him will be returned to the residence of the owner as soon as repaired. Umbrellas and parasols for repair can be left at Lewis' Book store.

may2,1866tf WM. FENTIMAN.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Wonderful Scientific Discovery

For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the afflicted females of Huntingdon county, and the adjoining counties, that I have taken instruction in the correct application of Electricity, and am now fully prepared to operate successfully for the cure of persons affected with the following named diseases, viz:

General Debility,	Neuralgia,
Kidney Complaints,	Nervous Diseases;
Liver "	Female Weakness,
Spinal Affection,	Piles and Gravel,
Costiveness,	Bronchial Affection,
Foul Stomach,	Dyspepsia,
Rheumatism,	Headache,
Diseases of the Womb,	Diabetes,
Suppressed Menses,	Goiter, or Big Neck.

Female patients can receive treatment at my residence for any of the above diseases with the wonderful discovery of Electricity; which is without a parallel, and the very desideratum for the afflicted. Please give us a trial. It is a mild operation, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation, and relieves where medicine has no effect at all.

MARGARET LEWIS,

oct0-3m Newton Hamilton, Mifflin co., Pa.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS!

Lowering's Best and other syrups, New Orleans, Porto Rico and Sugar House Molasses, for sale at Lewis Family Grocery.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE

IN HUNTINGDON.

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

WM. MARCH & BRO.

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and splendid stock of goods at their store in Huntingdon, consisting in part of

SILKS,
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, TINWARE,
LADIES' FANCY TRIMMINGS,
HOOP SKIRTS, BONNETS, BUTTONS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
CRACKERS, NOTIONS,
TOBACCO, SEGARS,
GLASS, NAILS,
FISH, SALT,
&c., &c.

Also, CARPETS and OIL-CLOTH,

And in fact everything that is usually kept in a first class store, all which were bought low for cash and will sell at correspondingly low prices for cash, or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of all, and the public are cordially invited to examine our goods.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

WM. MARCH & BRO.

Huntingdon, oct. 21, 1866.

WHAT WAS WANTED!

OPEN and READY FOR BUSINESS

H. GREENBERG,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a new store in Fisher & Son's New Building, in the Diamond in Huntingdon, where all kinds of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

PIECE GOODS,

Hats, Umbrellas, Traveling Bags, etc.,

Can be found to suit all who may favor him with their patronage.

His Piece Goods are of the best quality and will be MADE UP TO ORDER in the most fashionable and best make and style. All goods can be bought at this establishment from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper than at any other place. All desiring a good suit of clothing at a fair price should call and examine goods and prices. All goods leaving his establishment will be warranted to be what may be represented.

H. GREENBERG,

Huntingdon, Nov. 21, 1866. Merchant Tailor.

NEW STORE

AND

NEW GOODS.

WM. S. ENTRIKEN

WOULD respectfully inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has opened a store at

COFFEE RUN,

On the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad. His stock consists of,

1. LADIES' DRESS GOODS, the most general variety, selected with the greatest care, and to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

2. GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, the very best the market afforded; entire suits of any and every quality desired.

3. GROCERIES. In this department he defies competition. It consists of best Rio Coffee, Java, Imperial, Black and Green Teas, Sugar, several qualities. Molasses, every variety, Salt, Fish and Tobacco, and every article usually kept in our larger stores.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY, &C.

These goods are all fresh from the market; all new and selected with the greatest care.

The public patronage is respectfully solicited. We warrant good measure and honest weight.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices. WM. S. ENTRIKEN

Coffee Run, oct31-3m

LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.

S. E HENRY & CO.,

Are receiving all kinds of LUMBER, comprising all the different grades of

BOARDS,
FRAME STUFF,
JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,
PLASTERING LATH,
PLANK,
WORKED FLOORING,
WEATHER BOARDING,
FENCING,
RAILING, &c., &c., &c

Which will be sold at prices at the mill, with freight added. no7

ATTENTION! SOLDIERS!

COME AND GET YOUR BOUNTY!

I have formed a co-partnership with Col. Fuller, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C., for the purpose of procuring SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, under the recent act of Congress.

Soldiers' widows or orphans are also entitled to receive this bounty.

Send in your applications at once, as first applied for will be first paid. Give your full name, post office address, and length of time in service, and we will at once return you the necessary blanks. Enclose a stamp to pay return postage.

All other claims, of whatever nature, against the U. S. Government, promptly attended to.

☞No charge until the money is collected.

Office with D. Blair, Esq., near the Broad Top Corner, Huntingdon. BLAIR & FULLER.

B. X. Bain, Huntingdon. A. S. FULLER, Washington.

aug8,1866

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC SOAP

SAVES TIME,
SAVES MONEY,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES,
SAVES WOMEN,

AND ALL GROCERS SELL IT.

It is used by cutting into small shavings and dissolving in hot water, then soak the clothes five to ten minutes, and a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do, with ordinary soap, and the most delicate fabric receive no injury. We can refer to thousands of families who are using it, and who could not be persuaded to do without

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC

SOAP,

Sold by all LEADING GROCERS

THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

WHOLESALE OFFICE:

107 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

Philadelphia.

Highest Price Paid for Prime Tallow.

☞For sale at LEWIS' Family Grocery.

Oct. 15, '65–6m.2p

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!

HIGH PRICES SURRENDER!!

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a NEW and splendid stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

all of which he is prepared to sell at reduced prices.

A lot of choice CONFECTIONERIES have also been received.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, oct. 31, 1866.

STRAY CALF.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday, September 28,1866, a red and white spotted bull calf. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, as he will be disposed of according to law. no7* JOHN ROWLAND.

UNITED STATES

Authorized WAR CLAIM AGENCY

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. H. WOODS,

AUTHORIZED GOVERNM'T AGENT,

And Attorney for Soldiers and their Friends.

He will prosecute and collect, with unrivalled success, Soldiers' Claims and Dues of all kinds. Also, any other kind of Claim against the Government, before any of the Departments.

Glorious News!

$100 ADDITIONAL BOUNTY!!

NEW BOUNTY LAW PASSED!

Attention, Discharged Soldiers!

The Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, gives $100 additional bounty to all soldiers who enlisted for three years and were discharged by reason of expiration of service, or who were discharged for wounds received in battle and who have not received more than $100 bounty for such service. An additional bounty of $100 is also allowed to the nearest relative of soldiers who enlisted for a term of three years and who died or were killed in the service, to be paid in the following order: First, to the widow; second, to the children; third, to the father, and fourth, to the mother.

Soldiers' Widows.

By applying to W. H. Woods, of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pa., you can have your pensions increased two dollars a month for each and every child you have, and when the widow has married or died, the children are entitled to the increase.

To all who have brought home the bodies of their friends who died or were killed in the service of the United States, there is a certain amount of compensation allowed you for the expenses incurred in bringing home the bodies of your friends, which you can obtain by making application to me.

Invalid Soldiers, Attention!

The act of Congress, approved June 6, 1866, gives additional pensions to the following class of persons:

Soldiers who have lost both eyes or both hands, $25 per month; who have lost both feet $20 per month; who have lost one hand or one foot, or totally disabled in the same, $15 per month.

Persons who have been deprived of their pensions in consequence of being in the civil service of the United States Government, can be restored to the pension roll by applying to me.

Fathers and mothers who were in whole or in part dependent upon their sons for support are entitled to a pension. Also brothers and sisters under sixteen years of age

All discharged soldiers who did not receive transportation to their places of enlistment when discharged, are entitled to receive it; and also all who were held as prisoners of war, and did not receive commutation of rations when released or discharged, are entitled to it.

Officers who were in the service on the 3d of March, 1865, and were discharged after the 9th of April, 1865, by applying to me can receive three months extra pay.

Soldiers of 1812!

All soldiers, or soldiers' widows, of the war of 1812, who have served two months, or been wounded or disabled in such service, if in necessitous circumstances, are entitled to an annuity of $40.

Local Bounty.

All veteran soldiers who gave their credit to districts in the State of Pennsylvania, and who received no local bounty, are entitled to receive three hundred dollars.

All persons having any of the above mentioned claims, or any other kind of claim against the United States or State Governments, will please address me, giving full particulars, enclosing a stamp for return postage, and they will receive a prompt reply.

W. H. WOODS,

Authorized Army and Navy War-Claim Agent,

aug15,1866 HUNTINGDON, PA.

ANOTHER FRESH SUPPLY

OF

Choice GROCERIES

JUST RECEIVED.

Also,

Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Peas and Corn.

Also,

Spiced Lobster, Oysters, Chow chow, Worcestershire sauce, French Mustard, Horse Radish, Pepper sauce, Catsup, Olive Oil, &c., &c., and

All kinds of Syrups,

such as strawberry, pineapple, blackberry, &c

CALL AND SEE.

GEO. SHAEFFER

Has just returned from the east with a

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.,

Which he offers to the inspection of his customers and the public generally. He will sell his stock at the most

REASONABLE PRICES,

and those who purchase once will surely call again.

BOOTS & SHOES MADE TO ORDER,

and REPAIRING done in the neatest and most expeditious manner.

Call upon Mr. Schaeffer at his shop on Hill street, a few doors west of the Diamond. my2

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, OF NEW YORK,

OFFICE, 12 WALL STREET.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $270,000.

Total Assets, $1,270,000

This Company insures against all loss or damage by fire, inland navigation, transportation, &c. The cost of insuring in this company is no more than the first cost would be in these small Mutual Companies.

With no Assessments!

This Company is made safe by the State laws of New York, which is not the case with the Pennsylvania Insurance Companies.

J. D. STEELE, President. P. NOTHAM, Secretary

HENRY KIP, Supt. of Agencies.

ANDREW JOHNSTON, Agent,

my1-6m Huntingdon, Penna.

Office formerly occupied by W. H. Woods, Esq., Hill st

FURNITURE!

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, in the rear of George W Swartz' Watch and Jewelry store, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

The subscriber has a

NEW AND ELEGANT HEARSE,

and is prepared to attend Funerals at any place in town or country. J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1866–tf

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,

Will do more and better work at a given cost, than any other! Try it! Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers,

jan24-1y No. 137 North THIRD st., PHILADA.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STO R

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed on envelopes, call at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STEOR.

☞For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa.

BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

☞For plain, fancy and ornamental printing, call at the "Globe" Office.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

DR. LEON'S

CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS.

THE PERFECTION OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Dr. Leon's Electric Hair Renewer.

It is a positive cure for Baldness.
It restores a Gray Hair to its original color.
It is a Tonic, *not a Dye*, and acts upon the secretions.
It immediately arrests falling out of the hair.
It alleviates Neuralgia and Headache.
It radically cures Dandruff and Humors.
It keeps the scalp healthy, clean and cool.
It is an elegant and exquisitely fragrant Hair Dressing
It restores, cultivates and beautifies the hair.
It makes harsh hair flexible and lustrous.

Dr. Leon's Electric Hair Renewer has enjoyed a high local reputation for many years. Its wonderful restorative and invigorating properties are well known to the Medical Faculty of Philadelphia.

Being fully satisfied of the merits of Leon's Electric Hair Renewer we have procured exclusive ownership and are determined that every household in our land shall have opportunity to reap its benefits.

DR. LEON'S INFANT REMEDY.

A most delicious and efficacious cure for the various ills to which Infants and Young Children are subject.

Invaluable for Teething Children!

It softens the gums, abates inflammation, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and is a sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains.

A most excellent preparation for children of a restless and fretful habit, and in all cases of Looseness, Griping, Vomiting, or other inward grief, it gives immediate ease.

Used for more than half a century in the private practice of one of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia.

In now placing this article within the reach of all our countrymen, we would remark that we know it to be a Remedy of unrivaled excellence and that it has proved in thousands of cases, as we are resolved it shall in millions, a priceless boon.

For sale by Druggists everywhere.

SILVER'S WASH POWDER!

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

Makes Washing a Pastime and Monday a Festival.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT!

Address all orders for any of the above to

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

no14-1y *SOLE PROPRIETORS.*

137 Nth. Third St., Philadelphia.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELERS & SILVER-SMITHS,

822 CHESTNUT ST.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Are opening a very full list of the productions of foreign industry and art, of their own selection in European capitals, including a great variety of articles of use and ornament, in

BRONZE, BRONZE AND GILT, GILT AND CRYSTAL, CUT GLASS, DECORATED LEATHER AND PORCELAIN.

BRIDAL, OPERA & PARTY FANS,

Of every variety and price.

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS, VASES, FIGURES and CANDELABRAS.

WATCHES,

In great variety; and all warranted.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY,

A large and very choice selection.

SILVER-WARE,

An increased line of Rich Articles for Bridal Gifts and Table use.

PLATED WARES,

From the best English and American Manufacturers, comprising altogether a collection attractive in beauty, complete in detail, and moderate in price. no14-2m

SALISBURY, BRO. & CO.,

EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS and IMPORTERS

—OF—

Gold, Plated and Oreide Jewelry,

SOLID AND NICKEL

SILVER WARE,

American, English and Swiss

WATCHES,

CASED BY OURSELVES, and every description of

Fancy Goods & Yankee Notions,

Especially adapted AND designed for SOUTHERN AND WESTERN TRADE.

Circulars and full descriptive Price Lists sent free.

Agents wanted everywhere. Address

SALISBURY, BRO. & CO.,

Oct.31,-3m. 51 DORRANCE STREET, Providence, R. I.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

PLEASE NOTICE.

Ladies' Long Jet Chains,

SENT TO ANY ADDRESS FOR $1,00.

Jet Ear-Rings, Price 50 Cts.

GENTS' VEST CHAINS,

PRICE 50 CENTS.

MANUFACTURED BY

PHILIP HILL,

259 Market St., Philadelphia.

☞All sent by mail. [nov.7,1m.

"OPPOSITE THE BUTTONWOOD TREE."

HERTZLER & GUION,

(Successors to John Hertzler,)

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES

AND

LIQUORS,

NO. 821 MARKET ST., PHILAD'A.

HARRYH ERTZLER. GEO. A. GUION.

oct31 4m MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS FOR SALE.

500 CANVASSERS WANTED TO SELL

Dr. Jenning's Great Work,

The Horse and Other Live Stock.

The best subscription book in the market, containing over 1200 pages, with more than 200 Illustrations, strongly bound in leather.

It gives a complete description of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, with their various diseases and remedies. Good and reliable agents wanted in every neighborhood. For circulars, terms, &c., address

BARTLESON & CO.,

no14-1m 611 Chestnut st., Philada.

WM. MENCKE & BROTHER,

NO. 804 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BERLIN ZEPHYRS,

EMBROIDERIES, FINE KNIT GOODS, personally selected in Europe.

DOMESTIC ZEPHYRS,

Germantown WOOLS, Cashmere YARNS, Etc.,

Latest styles in Ladies Dress and Cloak

TRIMMINGS,

Buttons, Drop Fringes, Laces, Shawl Borders, Etc.

White embroidered Hands, etc.

The goods being all carefully selected our Wholesale Department offers great inducements to the trade.

THOMAS M. KERR, General Partner. WILLIAM CARR, Special Partner.

THOMAS M. KERR,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

NO. 143 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Country produce sold on commission. ap25-1y

COTTON CHAIN, Carpet Chain, Cotton Laps, wick Yarn, Tie Yarn, &c., at

p07 S. E. HENRY & CO.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,

Preferred by all practical Painters! Try it! and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,

No. 137 Nth. Third st., Philada.

jan24-1y

IVIN'S Patent HAIR CRIMPERS!

For Crimping and Waving Ladies Hair

NO HEAT REQUIRED IN USING THEM!

Ask your storekeepers for them. If he does not keep them, write to the manufacturer E. IVINS, Sixth st. and Columbia avenue, Philadelphia. se26-6m

LUMBER. LUMBER.

LUMBER.

THE undersigned has just received and is now ready to supply the public with

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

COMPRISING ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES,

From cullings up to the clear stuff,

From 9 months to 2 years dry!

Also,

PLASTERING LATH, JOINT AND LAP SHINGLES,

BUILDING STUFF AND PLANK.

WORKED FLOORING, WEATHER-BOARDING,

DOORS, WINDOW-FRAMES, SASHES, &c

at reasonable prices.

Now is the time to buy, before the Spring rush, as Lumber is already advancing, and dry lumber is a scarce article. CHAS. H. ANDERSON.

Huntingdon, Feb. 27, 1866

JUNIATA

STEAM PEARL MILL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

IS NOW

IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FLOUR,

The patronage of the town and country is respectfully solicited.

GRAIN, of every description,

Bought at this mill.

McCAHAN & SON.

Huntingdon, May 2, 1866

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

BROKE OUT IN A NEW PLACE.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS, NEW FIRM.

BOYER & GARNER

Would respectfully inform the public that they have just opened a

NEW STORE AT GRANTSVILLE, (Marklesburg station)

Consisting of Groceries of all kinds, Dry Goods, such as prints, muslins, de laines, &c.; Hardware, Queensware, and a large lot of Shoes at reduced prices; Hats, Caps, Tinware, salt, fish, wooden and willow ware, drugs and stationery, which they are prepared to sell at very low prices to those who will favor us with a call.

BOYER & GARNER.

Grantsville, May 16, 1866.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

WM. AFRICA

Informs the public that he has just opened at his old stand in the Diamond, Huntingdon,

A Fine Assortment of all kinds of BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

All of which he will sell at fair prices. *Quick sales and small profits.* Call and examine my stock.

Manufacturing and Repairing done to order as usual.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1866.

IF YOU WANT

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS,

CALL AT

DONNELL & KLINE'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

On Hill Street, two doors west of Lewis' Book Store.

CALL AND SEE SPECIMENS.

Huntingdon, Oct 4, '66–tf.

TO THE LADIES.

The best assortment of

ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,

Just received this day from New York and for sale at the cheap cash store of WM. MARCH & BRO.

A splendid assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

FANCY TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS

Just received this day from New York and for sale cheap at [may1] WM. MARCH & BRO.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,

The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical Try it! Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers,

an24-1y No. 137 North Third st., Philada.

EVERYBODY MUST LIVE!

CALL AT

LEWIS' FAMILY GROCERY.

The best of everything will be constantly kept on hand and sold at the lowest prices possible. Quick sales and small profits.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

The best Flour, by the barrel or smaller quantity for sale at Lewis' Family Grocery.

IF YOU WANT the BEST SYRUP, go to CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

SOAPS AND CANDLES.

Washing and Toilet Soaps—the best kinds—for sale at

LEWIS & CO'S FAMILY GROCERY.

**

on within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed upon the Executive by the Constitution, to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned, by proclamation, against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceedings, and the proper civil, military, and naval officers were directed to take all necessary measures for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its painful consequences.—Some of our citizens who, it was alleged, were engaged in the expedition, were captured, and have been brought to trial, as for a capital offence, in the province of Canada. Judgment and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been acquitted. Fully believing in the maxim of government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise, such representations have been made to the British Government, in behalf of the convicted persons, as, being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgment, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency, and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel has been employed by the Government to defend citizens of the United States on trial for capital offences in Canada; and a discontinuance of the prosecutions which were instituted in the Courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition, has been directed.

I have regarded the expedition as not only political in its nature, but as also in a great measure foreign from the United States in its causes, character, and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and, by striking at a British province on this continent, was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which, it was assumed, the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country, some of whom had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under our general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government have deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinion which we might otherwise have entertained with regard to an exhibition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as those laws remain upon our statute-books, they should be faithfully executed, and if they operate harshly, unjustly or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy, by their modification or repeal.

Political or commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come when our Government ought to have a proper diplomatic representation in Greece.

This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self-expatriation, and a choice of new national allegiance.—Most of the European States have dissented from this principle, and have claimed a right to hold such of their subjects as have immigrated to and been naturalized in the United States, and afterwards returned on transient visits to their native countries, to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subjects. Complaints arising from the claim in this respect made by foreign States, have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European Powers, and the irritation consequent upon the failure to settle this question increased during the war in which Prussia, Italy, and Austria were recently engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of expatriation, she has not practically insisted upon it. France has been equally forbearing; and Prussia has proposed a compromise, which, although evincing increased liberality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principle, so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the native-born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign Government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce its rights and benefits.

In the performance of a duty imposed by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the representatives of the States and the people such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests may require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is that the peril may be successfully and finally passed without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences and the inauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union and the perpetuity of free institutions.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1866.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

RAILROAD STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.

The attention of MECHANICS, FARMERS, BUILDERS, and buyers generally, is invited to the fact that we are now offering a BETTER ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C.,

than can be found elsewhere in this part of the State, at prices to suit the times. Our stock comprises all articles in this line of business, embracing a general assortment of TOOLS and MATERIALS used by CARPENTERS, BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE and WAGON MAKERS JOINERS, &c., &c., together with a large stock of

Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Railroad and Mining Supplies, Saddlery, Rope, Chains, Grindstones, Circular, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, Enamelled, Finished and Plain Hollow Ware.

Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Oil and Powder Cans.

An excellent assortment of

Fine Cutlery,

Comprising

KNIVES, FORKS, DESSERT, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, SCISSORS, RAZORS, &C.

BRITTANIA & SILVER PLATED WARE.

Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements,

Of the latest and most improved patterns,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

Will find a general assortment of material for their use consisting in part of

Carriage Trimmings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, Axles, Springs, Nuts, Bolts, Washers, Malleable Irons, Patent and enamelled Leather, Whips, Tongues, Sockets, Shafts, &c.

BLACKSMITHS

Can be supplied with

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES, LEDGES, HAMMERS, HORSE AND MULE SHOES,

Horse Nails, and all kinds of Iron & Steel

CARPENTERS

Will find in our establishment a superior stock of

PLANES, SAWS, AUGERS, HATCHETS, HAMMERS, FILES, CHISELS, HINGES, SCREWS, LOCKS, BOLTS, PULLEYS, SASH-CORDS, &C., &C.

MINING AND MINERS' GOODS.

NAILS and SPIKES, of all varieties

BLASTING POWDER, FUSE,

COAL PICKS AND SHOVELS.

Farmers

Can be accommodated with everything in their line from a Grain Separator to a Whet-stone.

Builders

Are especially invited to call and examine our stock of

BUILDING ARDWARE,

and compare our prices with others.

Agricultural Implements,

Comprising the famous Russell

Reaper, Mower, and Dropper, combined,

Rundell's First Premium HORSE PITCHFORK, Rakes, Scythes, Hoes, Hay Forks, Trace and Halter Chains, Breast Chains, Cow Ties, Curry Combs, Cards, &c., &c., &c.

Among the specialties of our House, we desire to call attention to the celebrated

OHIO PUMP,

The exclusive right to sell which is vested in us. Send for circular and get full particulars of same, and satisfy yourself of its superior qualities.

SCALES.

Scales of all sizes and descriptions, including

Tea and Counter Scales, Platform Scales, Grocers' and Druggists' Scales, Rolling Mill, Wheelbarrow, Pork, Portable, Hopper, Miners and Transportation, Hay, Cattle and Coal Scales,

FURNISHED AT MANUFACTURERS' CASH PRICES.

The largest and best assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OIL & PUTTY,

Ever offered in this place.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

COOK & PARLOR STOVES.

ALL SIZES OF

NAILS AND BRADS,

By the keg. Very low!

Best Norway nail, rod, bar an hoop Iron.

STEEL, of all sizes and descriptions.

WAGON BOXES, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, IRON AND BRASS WIRE.

Lard, Lubricating and Coal Oil,

By the barrel or gallon, at very low figures.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited, feeling confident that our goods and prices will not fail to please. ☜

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Huntingdon, February 27, 1866.

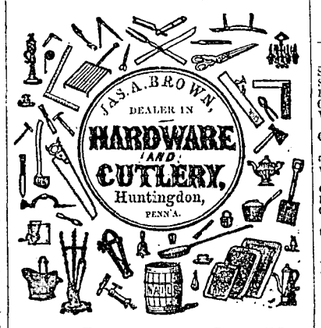
1866. 1866.

NEW METROPOLITAN

—OOo—

HARDWARE STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.



JAS. A. BROWN

Has removed to the splendid storeroom in his new

MAMMOTH BRICK BUILDING,

HILL ST., HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

Where he offers at Wholesale and Retail an immense stock and endless variety of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c

AT REDUCED PRICES.

TEN YEARS diligent attention to business in the Hardware trade in this place, has given me an experience that enables me to secure great advantages for my customers in the selection of the *best standard brands* and *reliable qualities* of goods.

Having just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a splendid stock, bought since the recent decline in gold, I am now offering great inducements to buyers.

Among my stock may be found

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR

Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Gunsmiths, Shoemakers, Saddlers, Painters, Coachmakers, Cabinet Makers, Machinists, Foundrymen,

And for all other kinds of Mechanics.

FARMERS

Will find in my stock a great variety of Farming Implements of the best quality, such as

Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Garden Trowels, Garden Hoes, Garden Rakes, Grass Hooks, Pruning Shears, Pruning Saws, Pruning Knives, &c., &c

Every farmer should see the famous

HARPOON HAY FORK!

It is the wonder of the age; and *one trial* convinces the most skeptical that it is the best Hay Fork made.—I have the agency for the sale of these forks for Huntingdon and parts of Bedford and Fulton counties and can fill orders for Forks, pullies and ropes at manufacturers prices.

I have also the celebrated

PALMER HORSE FORKS

Which have given such good satisfaction for the last 3 years, and which I am now selling at greatly reduced prices.

FOR BUILDERS

I have an endless assortment of

LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, BRADS, PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY,

VARNISHES, &C.

DUNCANNON NAIL AGENCY.

Our best mechanics say that the

DUNCANNON NAILS

are the best brought to this market. I have the agency for the sale of these nails and spikes, and

DEALERS, BUILDERS, and others,

can be supplied promptly in quantities from *one pound to one hundred kegs,* at manufacturers' prices.

HARRISBURG STONEWARE,

EARTHENWARE AND HOLLOWWARE,

all sold low for cash.

Cheap

WOODEN PUMPS!

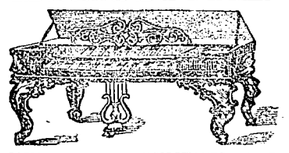
The merit of these pumps is shown by the fact that the demand for them is rapidly increasing everywhere. There is no iron in them to corrode and injure the water. They are light and convenient, so that every man can put in his own pump, the whole only costing him about one half the price of other pumps. Pumps, and wooden pipe to suit them, promptly shipped by railroad on receipt of orders. Give depth from floor to bottom of well.

Thankful for the patronage I have hitherto received I shall continue my endeavors to suit, accommodate and please all, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of public patronage.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1866.

MUSIC STORE.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SEWING MACHINES.

B. M. GREENE has just opened his Music Store, one door west of W Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GABRLER'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Flies, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censer, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail.

Also GROVER & BAKER'S Celebrated SEWING MACHINES—the only machine that, in addition to every kind of sewing, embroiders perfectly; sewing Silk and Cotton of all kinds and colors for machines.

Persons buying Sewing Machines fully instructed in the use of them.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for five years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments or Machines, sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,

Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,

se27 Second door of Brown's Hardware building

BROUGHER'S PATENT EXCELSIOR

BROOM HEAD OR WRAPPER.

PATENTED DECEMBER 26, 1865.

Everybody his own Broom Maker.

This head or Wrapper is constructed of Tin or Zinc, with sliding band and bolts, in connection with the centre bolt passing thro' the handle, holding it secure.

The article to which we call your attention is very simple, light and strong, weighing but SEVEN OUNCES.

The farming community have long needed an article of this character; and the high price of Brooms, together with the simplicity, durability, and practical utility of this invention makes it more saleable than any other art icle ever introduced.

☞ We offer borough, township, and family rights for sale on reasonable terms, in the county of Huntingdon.

For further particulars, call and see the subscribers, or address TROS. G. STRICKLER & SON,

feb7,1866 Huntingdon, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE LADIES.—Do you really intend to cease wearing the beautiful styles now so prevalent, or dress less elegantly, because the rebel Jeff. Davis, was captured in Fashionable Female attire? One moment's calm reflection will surely serve to change your rash resolve. The angels had too much good sense to lay aside their pure chaste robes of white, because they had for a time served to hide the deformities of that Prince of Rebels, the Devil. Can you err in following the example of Angels? Then having made up your minds that you will continue to dress tastefully regardless of rebel acts, *do not forget to call at the store of the subscribers, who will be happy at all times to furnish you with such articles of dress as you may desire.* Urge your fathers, husbands, brothers, neighbors and children to visit *the same store. They can here be suited in good articles* of Boots, Shoes, Clothing Material, Hats, Caps, Queensware and a general assortment of Groceries, on as reasonable terms as at any House in town. Store on Southeast corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

may 31, 1865. FRANCIS B. WALLACE.

NEW FIRM.

MARBLE YARD

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER

Having entered into partnership, inform the public that they are prepared to execute all styles of

Plain and ornamental Marble Work

Such as MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, also Building Work, as at low prices as any shop in the county.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Shop on MIFFLIN street, a few doors east of the Lutheran church feb14,1866ly

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on the corner of Montgomery and Mifflin s'ts., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1865.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS

ULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER *A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner,* in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

LOVE'S Pure and Superior Rio Coffee in packages of one pound, for sale at *LEWIS & CO'S* Family Grocery.

A LARGE VARIETY of articles too numerous to mention, for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery. Call and see.

PURE SPICES at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

GROUND ALUM AND SALINA SALT at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

PERFUMERY and Fancy Soaps for sale at *LEWIS & CO'S* Family Grocery.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

CASSIMERES.—A choice lot of black and fancy Cassimeres at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

WILLOW and CEDAR WARE for sale at LEWIS & CO'S Family Grocery.

THE BEST EASTERN CHEESE mh7 at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

SEGARS.—Best quality of Segars mh7 at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CARPETING OF ALL KINDS at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.

Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden, on Hill street. ap19,1866

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 12, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Franklin House in the old bank building, Hill street, Huntingdon. April 10, 1866.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

THE subscribers having leased this Hotel, lately occupied by Mr. McNulty, are prepared to accommodate strangers, travelers, and citizens in good style. Every effort shall be made on our part to make all who stop with us feel at home. J. J. & J. D. FEE,

may2,1866 Proprietors.

MORRISON HOUSE,

Huntingdon, Pa.

I HAVE purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

☞ I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House. JOSEPH MORRISON.

May 10, 1866-tf.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE—In the brick row, opposite the Court House. may3,1866

MILTON S. LYTLE, *ATTORNEY AT LAW,* HUNTINGDON, PA.

Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care. Claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government collected without delay. se12'65

R. McMURTRIE, *ATTORNEY AT LAW,*

Office on Hill street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

Prompt attention will be given to the prosecution of the claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs, against the Government. au22,1868

R. MILTON SPEER. E. S. McMURTRIE.

SPEER & McMURTRIE, *ATTORNEYS AT LAW,* HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office the same as formerly occupied by Mr. Speer. Huntingdon, Aug. 1—1m°

J. W. MATTERN. WILLIAM A. SIPE.

MATTERN & SIPE, **ATTORNEYS AT LAW,** AND *LICENSED CLAIM AGENTS,* HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street.

Soldiers Claims against the Government for Back Pay Bounty, Widows' and Invalids' Pensions attended to with great care and promptness. my29-ly

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILEY

The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,

under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted. May 17, 1865-tf

A. W. BENEDICT. J. SEWELL STEWART. P. M. LYTLE.

THE firm of Benedict & Stewart has been changed to

BENEDICT, STEWART & LYTLE,

under which name they will hereafter practice as ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They will also give careful attention to the collection of military and other Claims against the State or Government.

Office formerly occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House. feb6,1866

BOYER & GARNER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Marklesburg station.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ANDREW JOHNSTON, agent for the Niagara Insurance Company, Huntingdon.

GEO. SHAEFFER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., Huntingdon.

M'CAHAN & SON, proprietors of Juniata Steam Pearl Mill, Huntingdon.

WM. LEWIS & CO, Family Groceries, Provision and Feed Store, Hunt., Pa.

WM. MARCH & BRO. Dealers in Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, &c.

CUNNINGHAM & CARMON, Merchants, Huntingdon, Pa.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE, Wholesale and retail dealers in foreign and domestic Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Railroad street, Huntingdon.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON, Dealer in all kinds of Lumber, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps,

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c. Huntingdon.

S. E. HENRY & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon.

WM. AFRICA, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, in the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Confectionery, Huntingdon.

Z. YENTER, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, Huntingdon, Pa.

DONNELL & KLINE, PHOTOGRAPHERS, Huntingdon, Pa.

THOMAS G. STRICKLER & SON, Manufacturers of Brougher's patent Broom Head or Wrapper, Huntingdon.

J. M. GREENE & F. O. BEAVER, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturers.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

B. M. GREENE, Dealer in Music, musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Huntingdon.

BILL POSTER. The undersigned offers his services to business men and others desiring circulars distributed or handbills posted. He can be seen at the GLOBE office.

Huntingdon, Aug. 10, 1865. JOHN KOPLIN.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS, Attorney at Law, Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1866.

DUNCANNON NAIL AGENCY.

JAS. A. BROWN is Agent for the sale of our Nails and Spikes, at Huntingdon, Pa. It is well known that the Duncannon Nails are far superior in quality to any others offered in the Huntingdon market DEALERS, BUILDERS, and consumers generally will be supplied in quantities from one pound to one hundred kegs at manufacturers' prices by sending their orders or calling at his new mammoth Hardware store, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap10] DUNCANNON IRON CO.

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS, Ticking, Linseys, Checks, bleached and brown canton Flannels, miner's Plaid, Wool Flannels, &c., &c., at S. E. HENRY & CO'S

$1,500 PER YEAR.—We want Agents everywhere to sell our improved $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Batchelder.* All other cheap machines are *infringements* and the seller or user are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine; or Chicago, Ill. de30-1y

S. S. CAMPBELL & CO.,

Manufacturing CONFECTIONERS,

and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C.,

No. 303 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Also manufacturers of all kinds of Molasses Candy and Cocoanut work. se18'66-1y

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Paper Hangings & Window Shades,

CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STS., PHILADA.

N B—Always in store, a large stock of LINEN AND OIL SHADES. se5-3m

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!

JOSEPH L. POULTON,

Strawberry Alley, near Third Street,

HARRISBURG,

Respectfully informs the public that he has *opened for their use his new and elegantly fitted up Billiard Room. It contains* FOUR NEW TABLES OF SHARP'S MANUFACTURE, superior to any now in the city.

This Billiard Room challenges comparison with any room in the State, west of Philadelphia.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

D'EPINEUIL & EVANS,

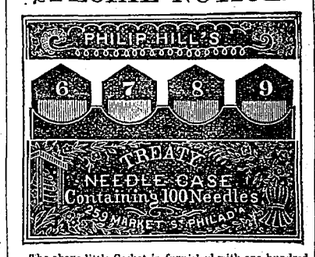
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,

No. 435 Walnut St., Philada.

Patents solicited — Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skillfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES.—Authentic copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B.—Save yourselves useless trouble and traveling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these Offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references. January17, 1866-1y

SPECIAL NOTICE.



The above little Casket is furnished with one hundred *best quality NEEDLES, numbers most needed for lady's* use. They are the best manufactured. Every lady should send and procure one of these casket. This little casket is forwarded to any address on receipt of 50 cents by mail. Any one wishing to become agent will please send for sample and circular. Price for sample, 50 cents. I want 1000 agents more.

The Great American Puzzle will be sent to any address on receipt of 20 cents. It contains six numbers.

PHILIP HILL, au22-6m 230 Market street, Philada.

628. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.

HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE!"

New Fall Styles !

Are in every respect *first class,* and embrace a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, of the newest styles, every length and sizes of waist.

Our skirts, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really cheaper, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every lady should try them! They are now being extensively sold by merchants, throughout the country, and at wholesale and retail, at manufactory and sales room

No. 628 Arch St., below 7th, Philada.

Ask for Hopkin's "OWN MAKE"—buy no other!

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped on each Skirt—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch St., Philadelphia."

Also, constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.

TERMS, NET CASH. ONE PRICE ONLY.

se5-1m

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

AT

JOHN FAREIRA'S

OLD ESTABLISHED

Fur Manufactory

718 ARCH Street, above Seventh,

PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of

Fancy Furs,

for LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very REASONABLE PRICES and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

☞ Remember the Name, Number and Street

JOHN FAREIRA, 718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

oc2-1m

☞ I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA.

LATEST FASHIONS DEMAND

J. W. Bradley's Celebrated Patent Duplex Elliptic, or Double Spring,

SKIRT.

The wonderful Flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress, an invaluable quality in crinoline, not found in any single spring skirt.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort, and great convenience of wearing the duplex elliptic steel spring skirt for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

They will not bend or break like the single spring but will preserve their perfect and graceful shape when three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown aside as useless. The hoops are covered with cambic and twisted thread, and the bottom rods are not only double springs, but twice (or double) covered; preventing them from wearing out when dragging down stoops, stairs, &c.

The Duplex Elliptic is a great favorite with all ladies and is universally recommended by the Fashion Magazines as the standard skirt of the fashionable world.

To enjoy the following inestimable advantages in crinoline, viz: superior quality, perfect manufacture, stylish shape and finish, flexibility, durability, comfort and economy, enquire for J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, or double spring skirt, and be sure you get the genuine article.

CAUTION—To guard against imposition be particular to notice that skirts offered as "Duplex" have the red ink stamp, viz: 'J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Steel Springs' upon the waist band—none others are genuine. Also notice that every hoop will admit a pin being passed through the centre, thus revealing *the two (or double)* springs braided together therein, which is the secret of their flexibility and strength, and a combination not to be found in any other spring.

For sale in all stores where first class skirts are sold throughout the United States and elsewhere.

Manufactured by the sole owners of the patent.

WEST, BRADLEY & CAREY, oc24-3m] 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Sts., N. Y

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

THE BEST QUALITY OF FRESH MACKEREL at *CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.*

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

ALL KINDS OF TOBACCO wholesale and retail, at CUNNINGHAM & CARMON'S.

CHOICE Teas, Coffee, Sugars and Molasses, for sale at Lewis' Family Grocery.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	PHILAD'A EXPRESS.	EMIGRANT TRAIN.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD CINCINNATI EXPRESS.	MAIL.	PHILAD'A EXPRESS.
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.	P.M
5 15	.....	11 43	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	3 44	.....
5 24	.....	11 53	.....	Mt. Union,	.....	3 37	.....
5 31	.....	12 05	.....	Mapleton,	.....	3 29	.....
5 39	.....	12 15	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	3 21	.....
5 54	7 06	12 31	6 07	Huntingdon,	4 58	3 09	10 55
6 13	.....	12 51	.....	Petersburg,	.....	2 52	.....
6 20	.....	1 01	.....	Barree,	.....	2 44	.....
6 27	.....	1 13	6 35	Spruce Creek,	.....	2 38	.....
6 41	.....	1 34	.....	Birmingham,	.....	2 24	.....
6 49	7 53	1 45	6 50	Tyrone,	4 14	2 16	10 07
7 00	.....	2 00	.....	Tipton,	.....	2 08	.....
7 05	.....	2 08	.....	Fostoria,	.....	2 01	.....
7 10	.....	2 16	.....	Bell's Mills,	.....	1 57	.....
7 23	8 25	2 40	7 30	Altoona,	3 25	1 40	9 35
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.	P.M

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 3 45 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 5 11 A. M.

The DAY EXPRESS Eastward leaves Altoona at 8 30 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon 9 48 A. M.

The FAST LINE Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 40 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 P. M.

Nov. 20, 1866.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, NOV'R 5th, 1866, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOMM'N	EXPRESS	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. ACCOMM'N	EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LV 4 15	LE 8 10	Huntingdon,	AR 11 30	AR 5 45
4 35	8 30	McConnellstown,	11 19	5 24
4 43	8 38	Pleasant Grove,	11 11	5 16
5 00	8 54	Marklesburg,	10 55	5 00
5 16	9 10	Coffee Run,	10 39	4 45
5 24	9 18	Rough & Ready,	10 31	4 36
5 36	9 30	Cove,	10 19	4 24
5 40	9 34	Fisher's Summit,	10 15	4 20
AR 5 55	AR 9 49			LE 4 05
	LE 10 00	Saxton,	AR 10 00	AR 3 55
	10 20	Riddlesburg,		3 35
	10 28	Hopewell,		3 27
	10 46	Piper's Run,		3 09
	11 13	Tatesville,		2 47
	11 31	Bloody Run,		2 34
	AR 11 35	Mount Dallas,	LE	LE 2 30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 10 05	Saxton,	3 50
	10 20	Coalmont,	3 35
	10 25	Crawford,	3 25
	AR 10 30	Dudley,	3 20
		Broad Top City,	

Huntingdon Nov 5, 1866. OLIVER AYERS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

JUNE 11, 1866.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, TAMAQUA, ASHLAND,